

9 SPURIOUS EMISSION - RF CONDUCTED MEASUREMENT

9.1 Standard Applicable

According to 12.247 (c) , in any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum or digitally modulated intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator shall be at least 20 dB below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power, based on either an RF conducted or a radiated measurement. Attenuation below the general limits specified in Section 15.209(a) is not required. In addition, radiated emissions which fall in the restricted bands, as defined in Section 15.205(a), must also comply with the radiated emission limits specified in Section 15.209(a) (see Section 15.205(c)).

9.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Check the calibration of the measuring instrument using either an internal calibrator or a known signal from an external generator.
2. Position the EUT as shown in figure 2. Turn on the EUT and connect its antenna terminal to measurement instrument via a low loss cable. Then set it to any one measured frequency within its operating range and make sure the instrument is operated in its linear range.
3. Set both RBW and VBW of spectrum analyzer to 100 kHz with a convenient frequency span including 100kHz bandwidth from band edge.
4. Measure the highest amplitude appearing on spectral display and set it as a reference level. Plot the graph with marking the highest point and edge frequency.
5. Repeat above procedures until all measured frequencies were complete.

9.3 Measurement Equipment

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett-Packard	8564EC	09/23/2006

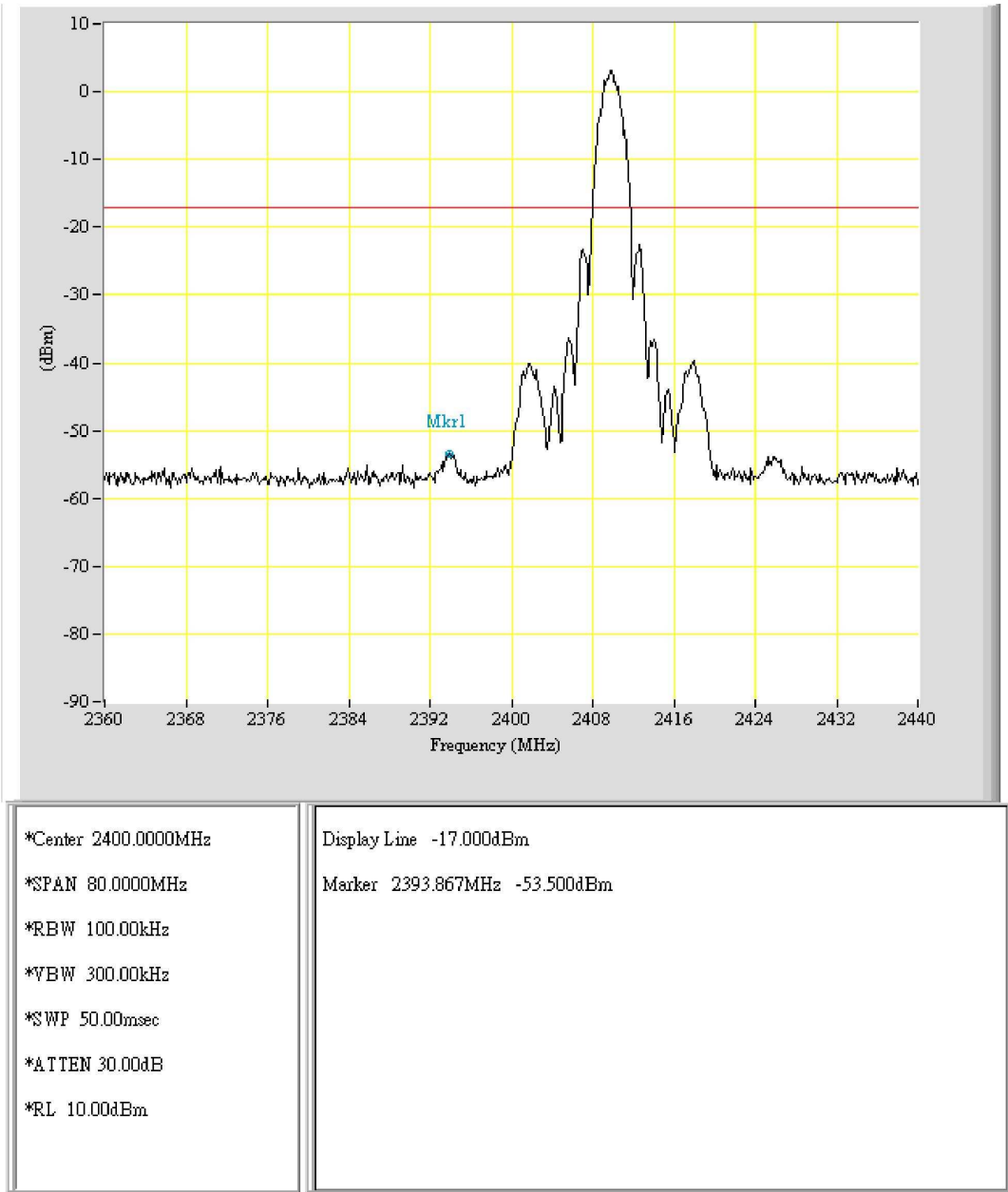
9.4 Measurement Data

Test Date: Jul. 19, 2006Temperature: 22 °CHumidity: 68%

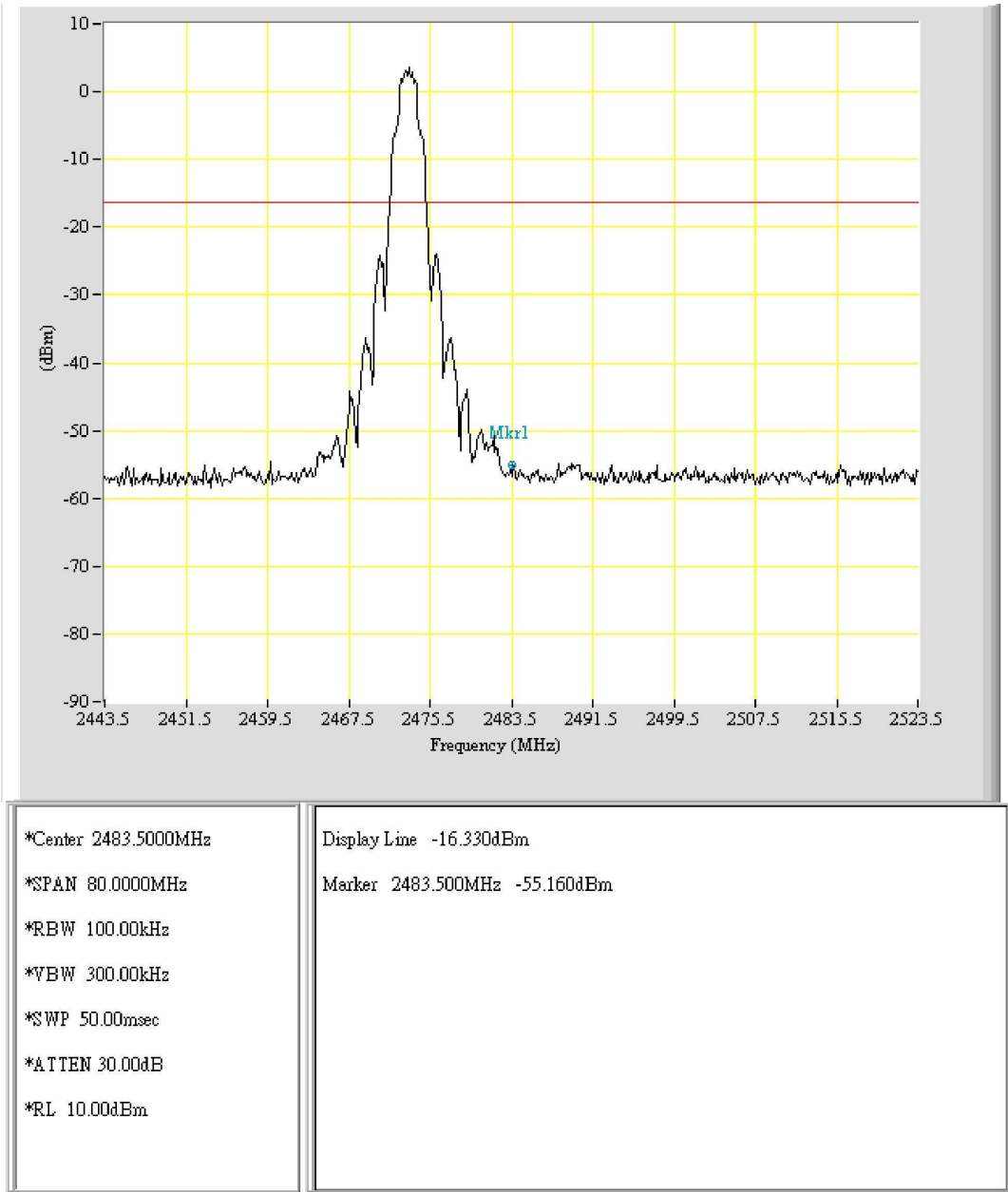
Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Chart
1	2410	Page 38, Page 40
5	2446	Page 41
8	2473	Page 39, Page 42

All out-of –band conducted emissions were more than 20dB below the carrier.

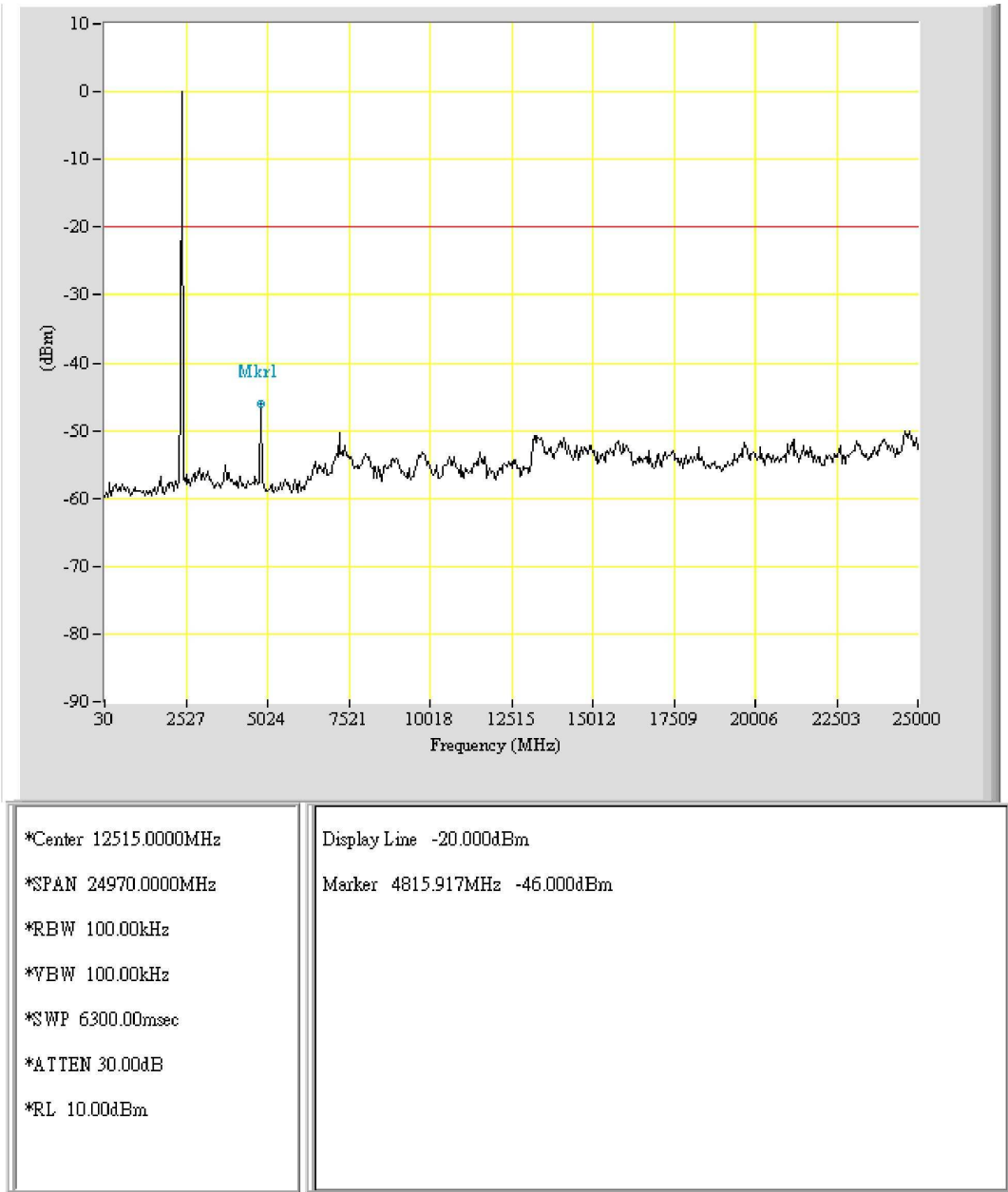
Note: Please refer to page 38 to page 42 for chart



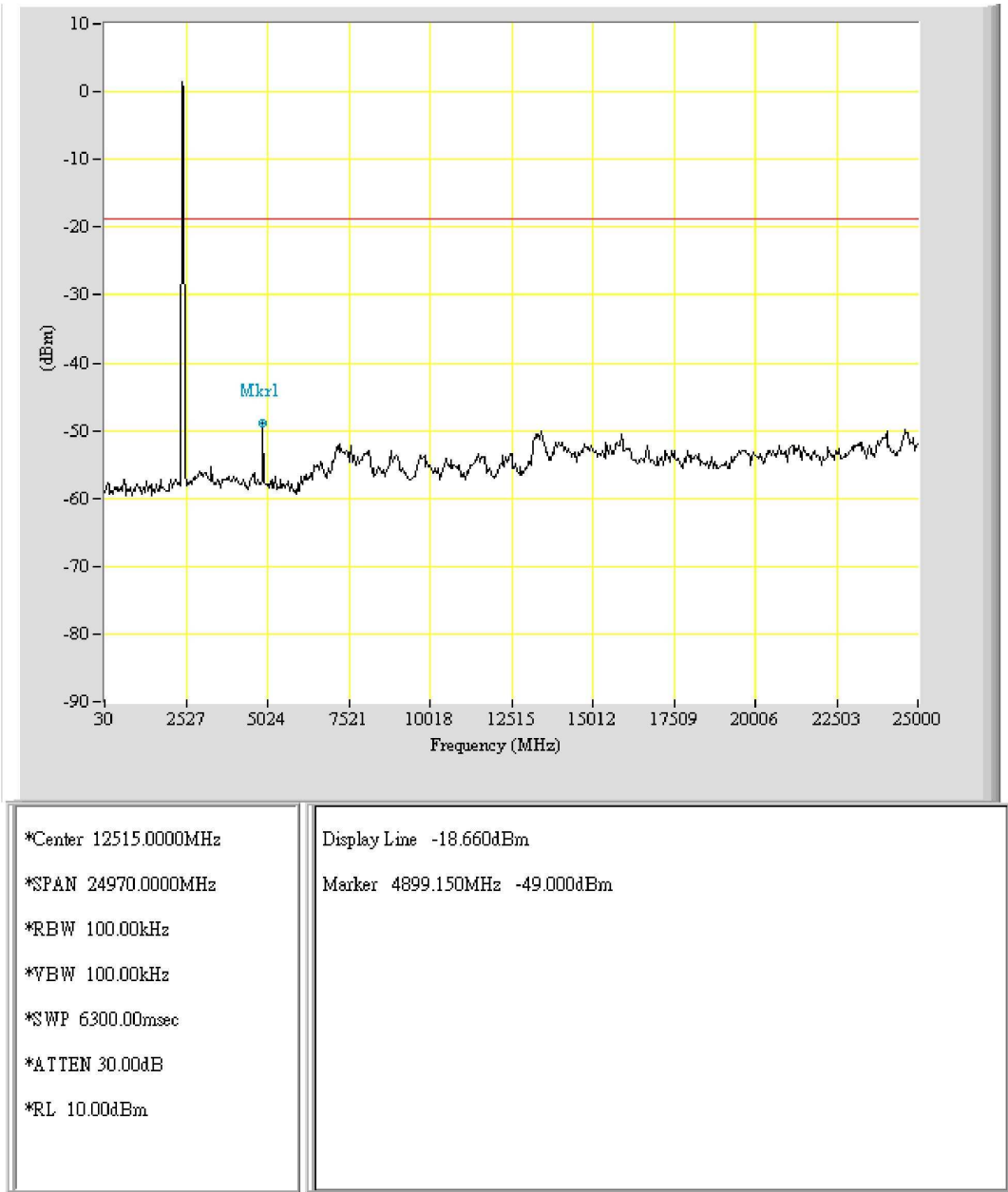
EUT: USB AUDIO
Purpose: Band_Edge
Condition: CH1
Note:



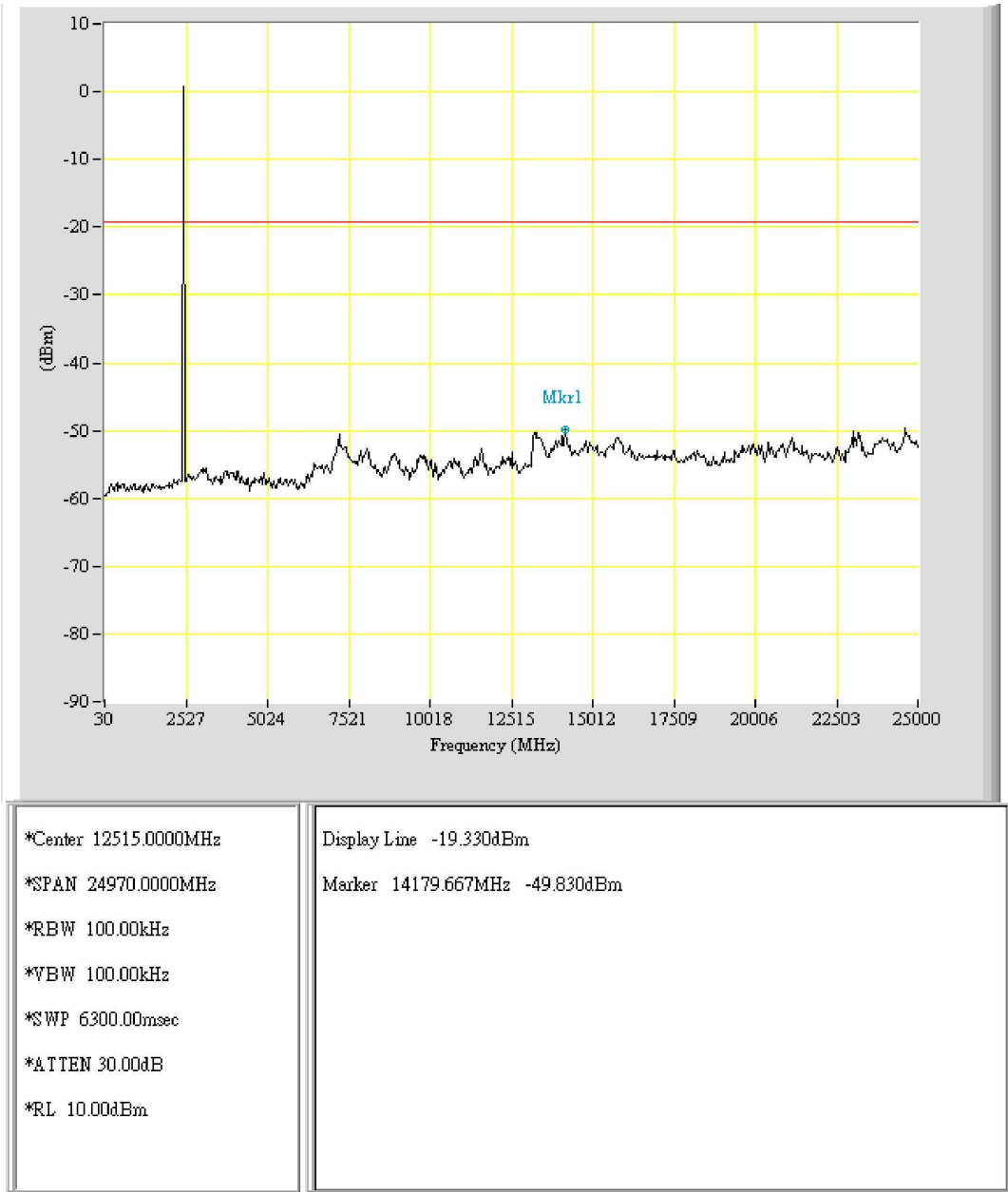
EUT: USB AUDIO
Purpose: Band_Edge
Condition: CH8
Note:



EUT: USB AUDIO
Purpose: Band_Edge_All
Condition: CH1
Note:



EUT: USB AUDIO
Purpose: Band_Edge_All
Condition: CH5
Note:



EUT: USB AUDIO
Purpose: Band_Edge_All
Condition: CH8
Note:

10 RADIATED EMISSION MEASUREMENT

10.1 Standard Applicable

For unintentional radiator, the radiated emission shall comply with §15.109(a).

For intentional radiators, according to §15.247 (a), operation under this provision is limited to frequency hopping and direct sequence spread spectrum, and the out band emission shall be comply with §15.247 (c)

10.2 Measurement Procedure

1. Setup the configuration per figure 3 and 4 for frequencies measured below and above 1 GHz respectively.
2. For emission frequencies measured below 1 GHz, it is performed in a semi-anechoic chamber to determine the accurate frequencies of higher emissions. For emission frequencies measured above 1 GHz, a pre-scan be performed with a 1 meter measuring distance before final test.
3. For emission frequencies measured below and above 1 GHz, set the spectrum analyzer on a 120 kHz and 1 MHz resolution bandwidth respectively for each frequency measured in step 2.
4. The search antenna is to be raised and lowered over a range from 1 to 4 meters in horizontally polarized orientation. Position the highness when the highest value is indicated on spectrum analyzer, then change the orientation of EUT on test table over a range from 0 ° to 360 ° with a speed as slow as possible, and keep the azimuth that highest emission is indicated on the spectrum analyzer. Vary the antenna position again and record the highest value as a final reading. A RF test receiver is also used to confirm emissions measured.

Note : A filter was used to avoid pre-amplifier saturated when measure TX operation mode.

5. Repeat step 4 until all frequencies need to be measured were complete.
6. Repeat step 5 with search antenna in vertical polarized orientations.
7. Check the three frequencies of highest emission with varying the datarate, placement of ANT. cables associated with EUT to obtain the worse case and record the result.

Figure 3 : Frequencies measured below 1 GHz configuration

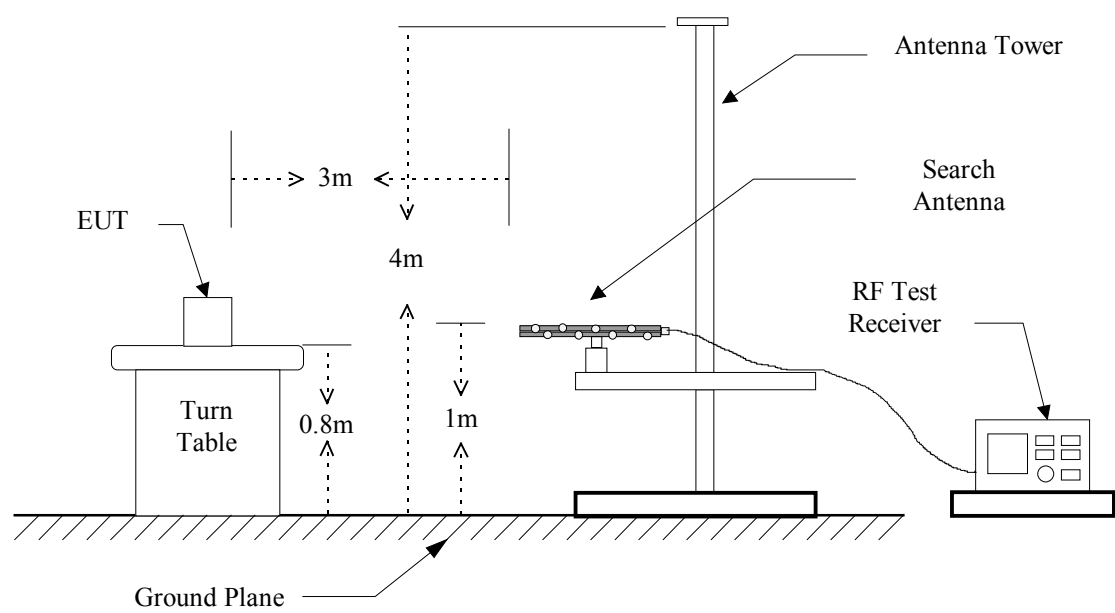
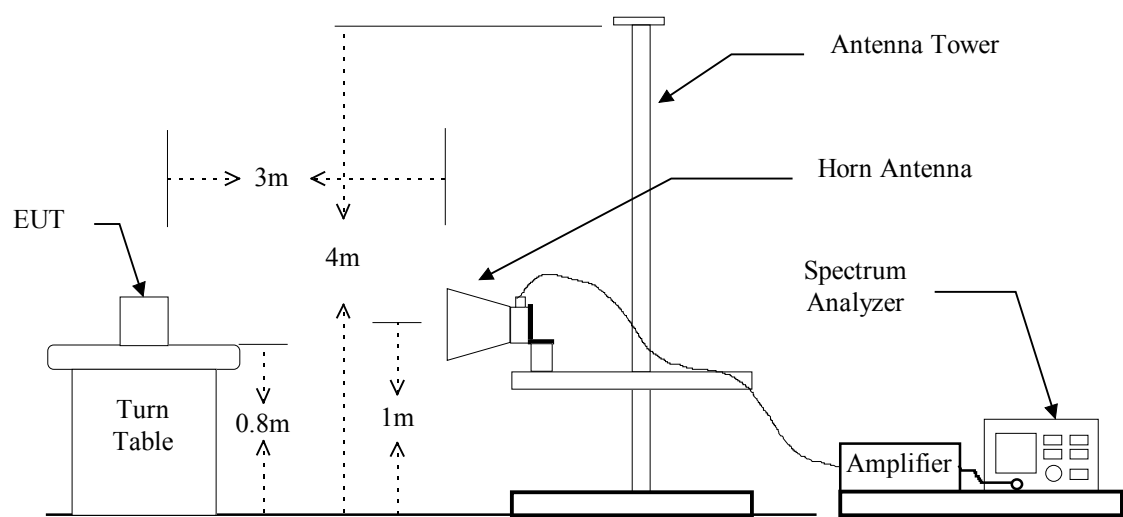


Figure 4 : Frequencies measured above 1 GHz configuration



10.3 Measuring Instrument

The following instrument are used for radiated emissions measurement :

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Next Cal. Due
EMI Test Receiver	Hewlett-Packard	8546A	12/12/2006
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSU46	11/02/2006
Horn Antenna	EMCO	3115	06/06/2007
Horn Antenna	EMCO	3116	07/21/2006
Preamplifier	Hewlett-Packard	8449B	09/19/2006
BiLog Antenna	Schaffner	CBL 6112B	06/11/2007
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett-Packard	8564EC	09/23/2006

Measuring instrument setup in measured frequency band when specified detector function is used :

Frequency Band (MHz)	Instrument	Function	Resolution bandwidth	Video Bandwidth
30 to 1000	RF Test Receiver	Quasi-Peak	120 kHz	300 kHz
	Spectrum Analyzer	Peak	120 kHz	300 kHz
Above 1000	Spectrum Analyzer	Peak	1 MHz	1 MHz
	Spectrum Analyzer	Average	1 MHz	10 Hz

Measuring instrument setup in measured frequency band when specified detector function is used:

Frequency Band (MHz)	Instrument	Function	Resolution bandwidth	Video Bandwidth
2390 & 2483.5	Spectrum Analyzer	Peak	1 MHz	1 MHz
	Spectrum Analyzer	Average	1 MHz	10 Hz

10.4 Radiated Emission Data**10.4.1 Harmonic**Operation Mode: TXTest Date: Jul. 19, 2006Temperature: 22 °CHumidity: 68%

a) Channel 1

Fundamental Frequency: 2410 MHz

Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)				Factor (dB) Corr.	Result @3m		Limit @3m	
	H		V			(dBuV/m)		(dBuV/m)	
	Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave		Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave.
4820.000	---	---	---	---	-4.6	---	---	74.0	54.0
7230.000	---	---	---	---	-1.0	---	---	74.0	54.0
12050.000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	74.0	54.0
19280.000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	74.0	54.0

b) Channel 5

Fundamental Frequency: 2446 MHz

Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)				Factor (dB) Corr.	Result @3m (dBuV/m)		Limit @3m (dBuV/m)	
	H		V			Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave.
	Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave					
4892.000	---	---	---	---	-4.6	---	---	74.0	54.0
7338.000	---	---	---	---	-1.0	---	---	74.0	54.0
12230.000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	74.0	54.0
19568.000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	74.0	54.0
22014.000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	74.0	54.0

c) Channel 8

Fundamental Frequency: 2473 MHz

Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBuV)				Factor (dB) Corr.	Result @3m		Limit @3m	
	H		V			(dBuV/m)		(dBuV/m)	
	Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave		Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave.
4946.000	---	---	---	---	-4.6	---	---	74.0	54.0
7419.000	---	---	---	---	-1.0	---	---	74.0	54.0
12365.000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	74.0	54.0
19784.000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	74.0	54.0
22257.000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	74.0	54.0

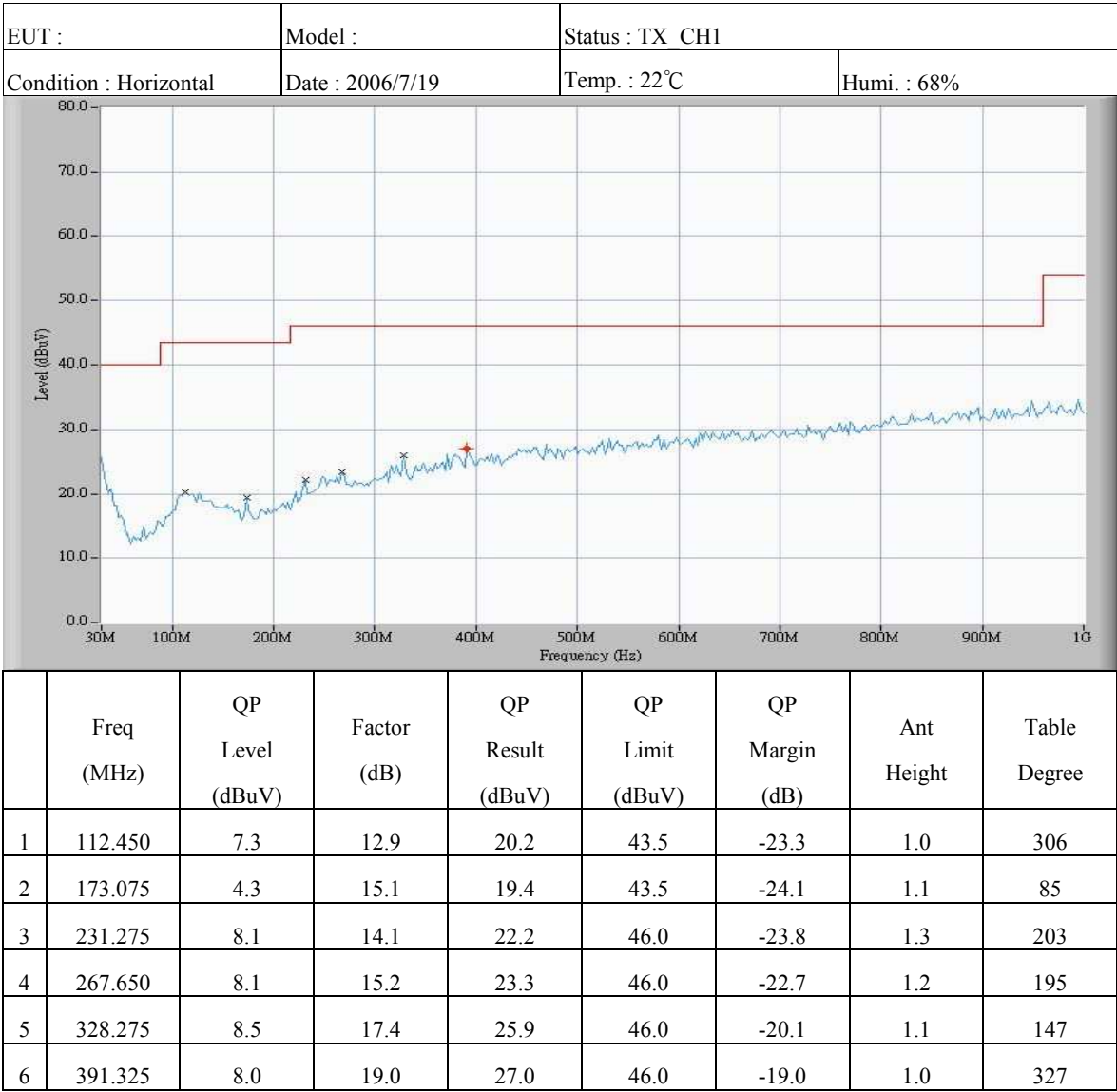
Note :

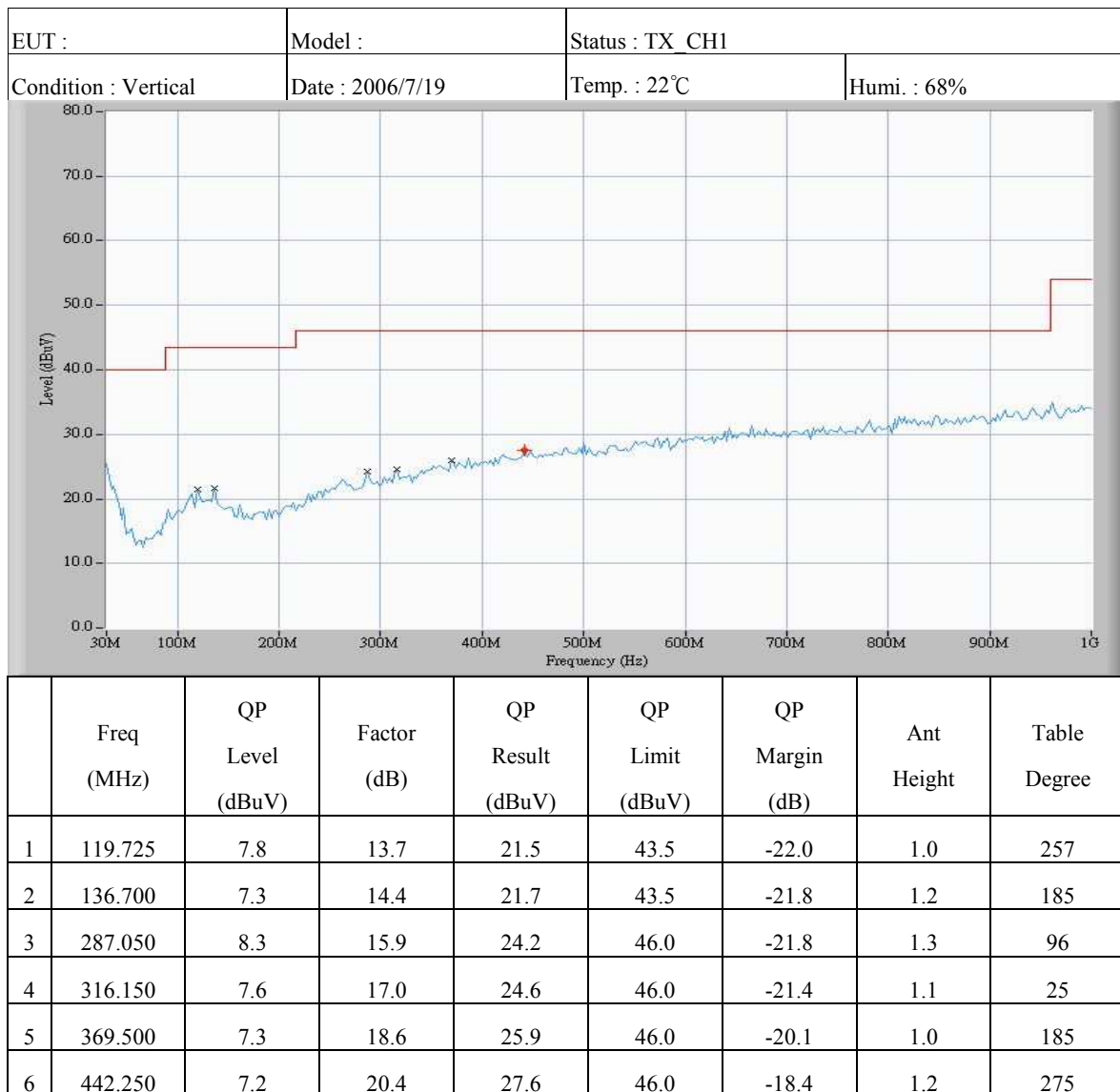
1. Item of margin shown in above table refer to average limit.
2. Remark “---” means that the emissions level is too low to be measured.
3. Item “Margin” referred to Average limit while there is only peak result.

10.4.2 Spurious Emission

10.4.2.1 Channel Low

a) Emission frequencies below 1 GHz





b) Emission frequencies above 1 GHz

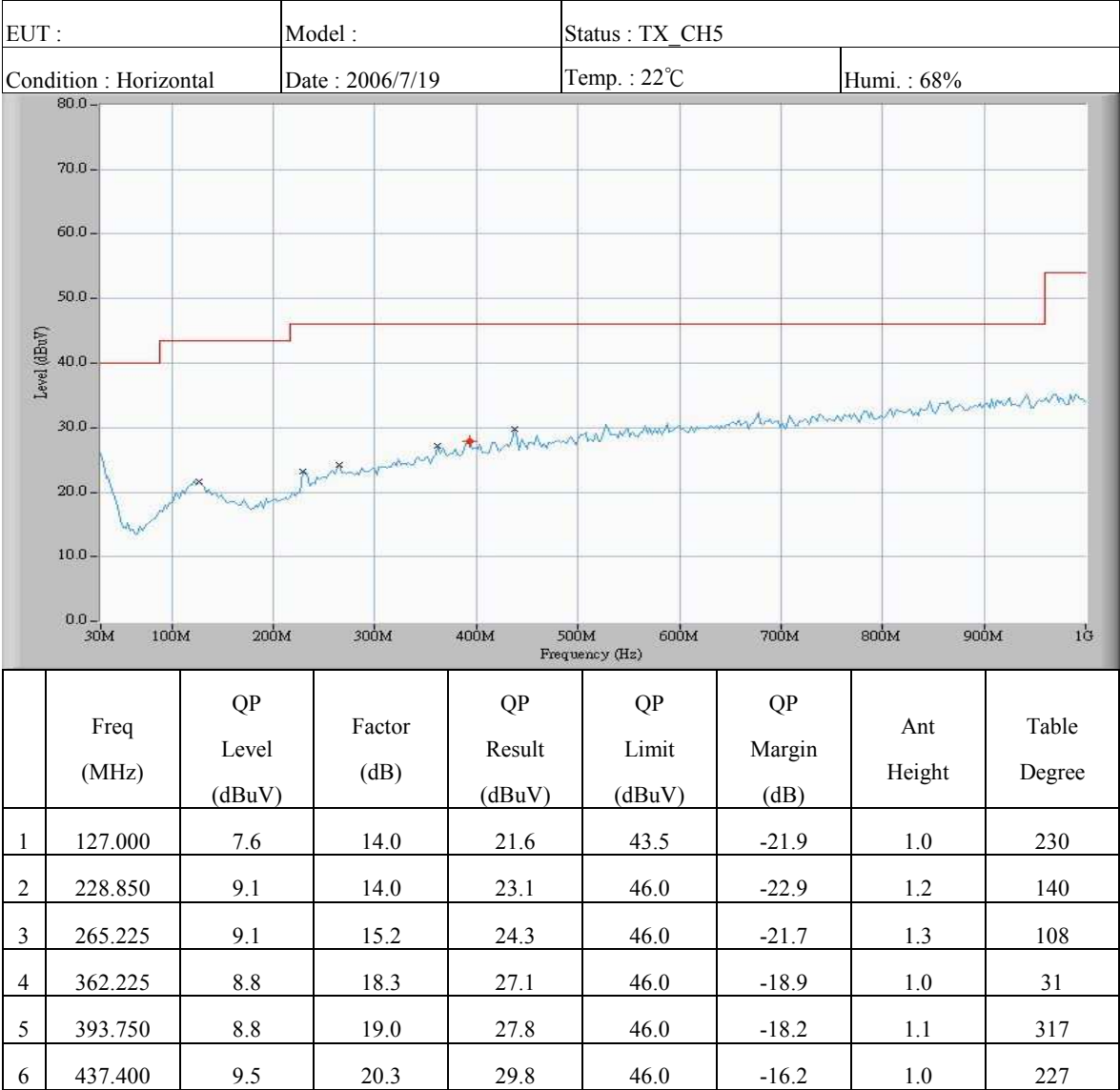
Frequency (MHz)	Ant-Pol H/V	Meter Reading (dBuV)	Corrected Factor (dB)	Result @3m (dBuV/m)	Limit @3m (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)
Radiated emission frequencies above 1 GHz to 25 GHz were too low to be measured.						

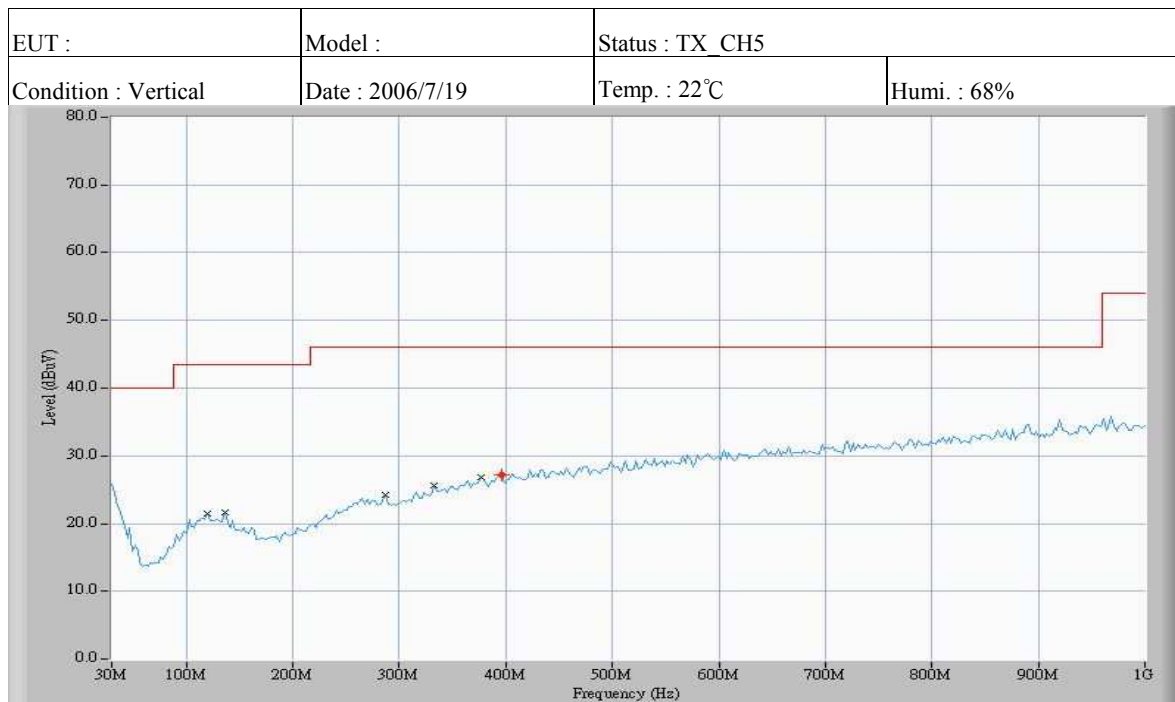
Note:

1. Place of Measurement: Measuring site of the ETC.
2. If the data table appeared symbol of "****" means the value was too low to be measured.
3. The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is
 - ±4.6dB (30MHz ≤ f < 300MHz).
 - ±4.4dB (300MHz ≤ f < 1000MHz).
 - ±4.1dB (1GHz ≤ f ≤ 18GHz).

10.4.2.2 Channel Middle

a) Emission frequencies below 1 GHz





	Freq (MHz)	QP Level (dBuV)	Factor (dB)	QP Result (dBuV)	QP Limit (dBuV)	QP Margin (dB)	Ant Height	Table Degree
1	119.725	7.8	13.7	21.5	43.5	-22.0	1.0	254
2	136.700	7.3	14.4	21.7	43.5	-21.8	1.2	95
3	287.050	8.3	15.9	24.2	46.0	-21.8	1.0	34
4	333.125	8.1	17.5	25.6	46.0	-20.4	1.2	175
5	376.775	8.0	18.8	26.8	46.0	-19.2	1.3	305
6	396.175	8.1	19.1	27.2	46.0	-18.8	1.0	208

b) Emission frequencies above 1 GHz

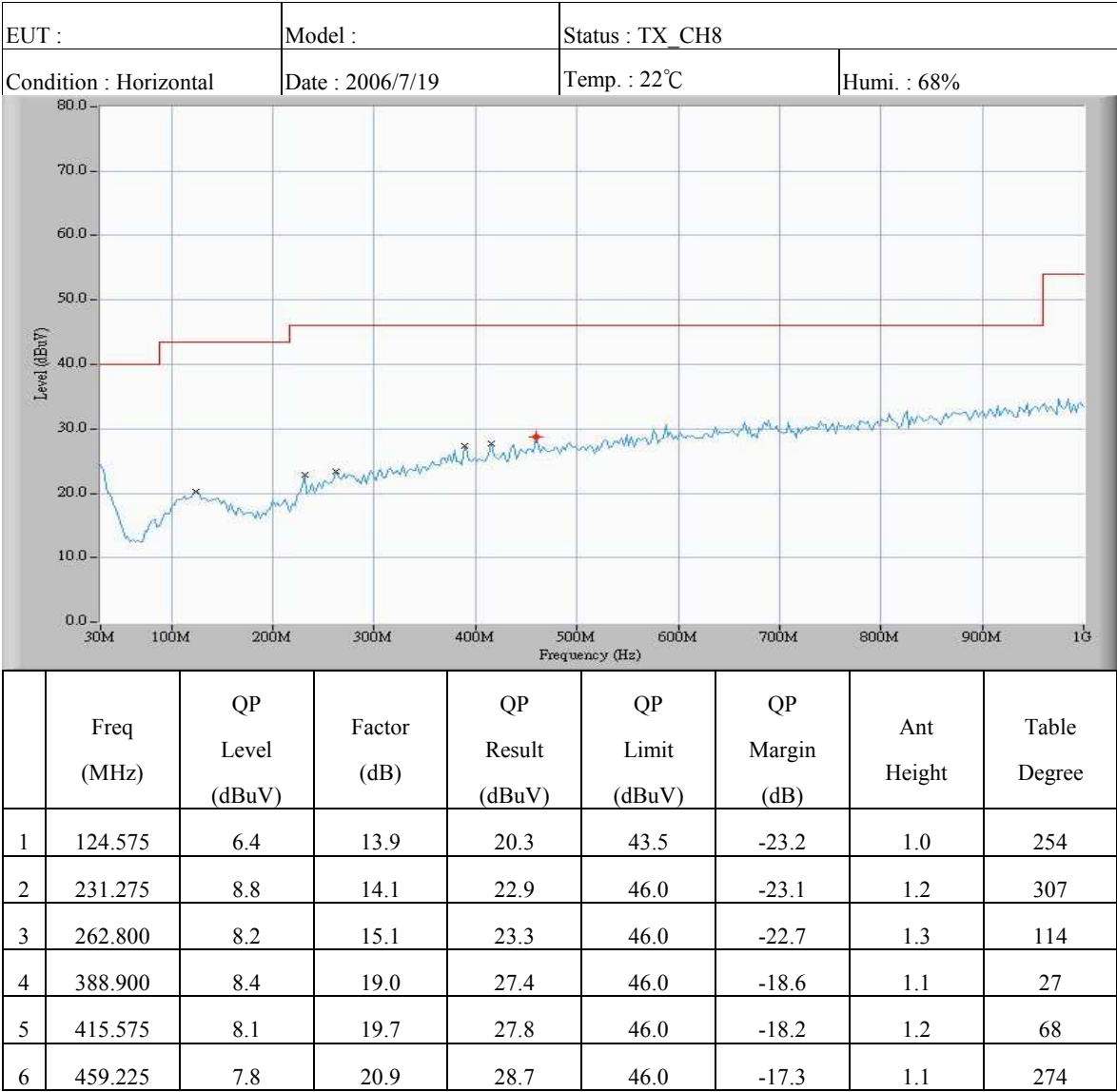
Frequency (MHz)	Ant-Pol H/V	Meter Reading (dBuV)	Corrected Factor (dB)	Result @3m (dBuV/m)	Limit @3m (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)
Radiated emission frequencies above 1 GHz to 25 GHz were too low to be measured.						

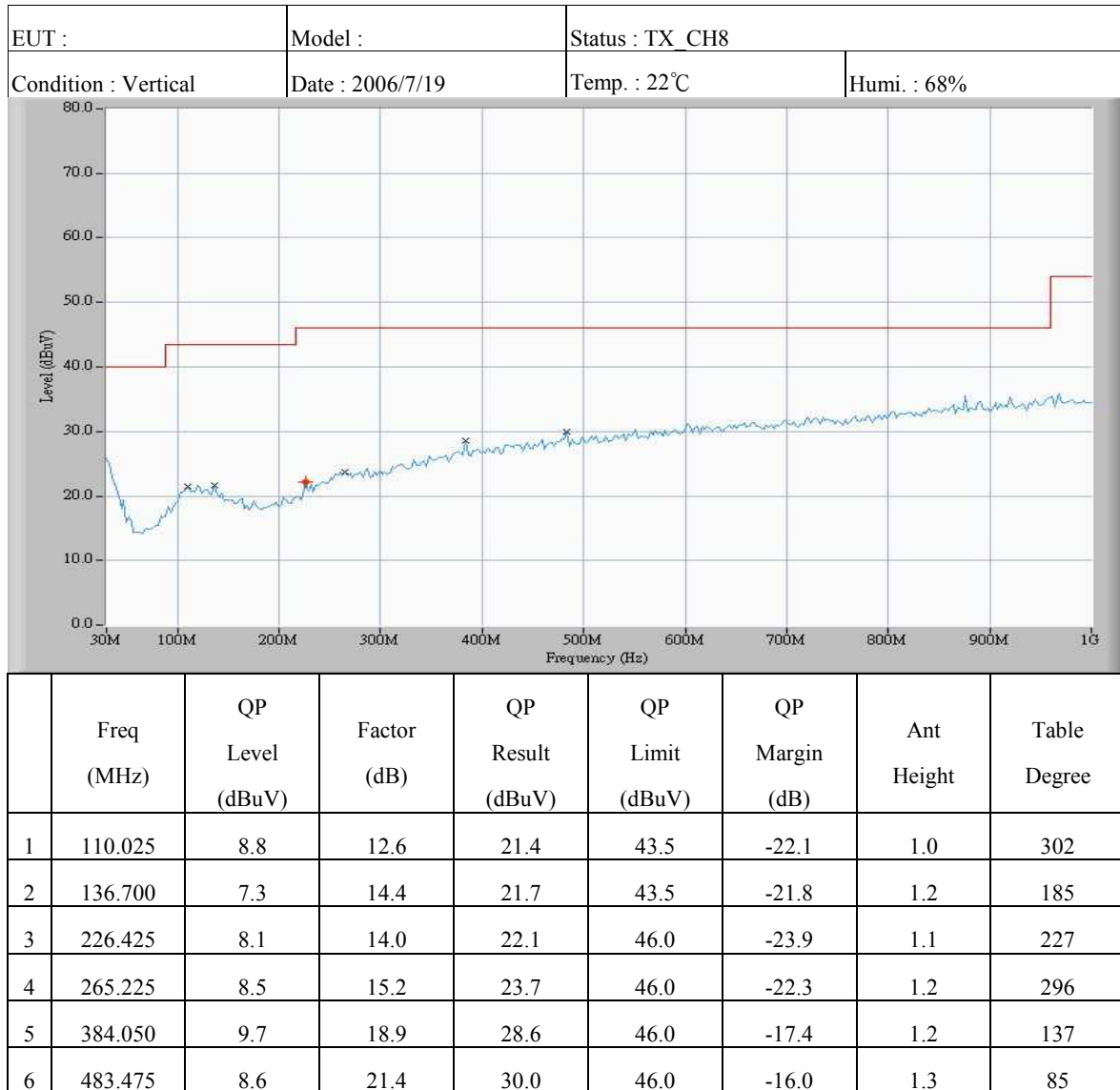
Note:

1. Place of Measurement: Measuring site of the ETC.
2. If the data table appeared symbol of "****" means the value was too low to be measured.
3. The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is
 - ±4.6dB (30MHz ≤ f < 300MHz).
 - ±4.4dB (300MHz ≤ f < 1000MHz).
 - ±4.1dB (1GHz ≤ f ≤ 18GHz).

10.4.2.3 Channel High

a) Emission frequencies below 1 GHz





b) Emission frequencies above 1 GHz

Frequency (MHz)	Ant-Pol H/V	Meter Reading (dBuV)	Corrected Factor (dB)	Result @3m (dBuV/m)	Limit @3m (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)
Radiated emission frequencies above 1 GHz to 25 GHz were too low to be measured.						

Note:

1. Place of Measurement: Measuring site of the ETC.
2. If the data table appeared symbol of "****" means the value was too low to be measured.
3. The estimated measurement uncertainty of the result measurement is
 - ±4.6dB (30MHz ≤ f < 300MHz).
 - ±4.4dB (300MHz ≤ f < 1000MHz).
 - ±4.1dB (1GHz ≤ f ≤ 18GHz).

10.4.2.4 Emission at Bandedge

Test Date: Jul. 19, 2006Temperature: 22 °CHumidity: 68%Operation Mode: TX

Operation Channel	Test Frequency	Reading (dBuV)				Factor (dB)	Result @3m (dBuV/m)		Limit @3m (dBuV/m)	
		H		V						
		Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave		Peak	Ave	Peak	Ave.
	(MHz)					Corr.				
1	2390.000	30.1	20.1	30.2	20.2	30.3	60.5	50.5	74.0	54.0
8	2483.500	30.4	20.3	30.5	20.4	30.3	60.8	50.7	74.0	54.0

Note :

1. Remark “---” means that the emissions level is too low to be measured.
2. Measure bandedge in the frequency range from 2310 ~ 2390 MHz and 2483.5 ~ 2500 MHz, and record the highest value.

10.5 Field Strength Calculation

The field strength is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor, High Pass Filter Loss(if used) and Cable Loss, and subtracting the Amplifier Gain (if any) from the measured reading. The basic equation calculation is as follows:

$$\text{Result} = \text{Reading} + \text{Corrected Factor}$$

where

$$\text{Corrected Factor} = \text{Antenna Factor} + \text{Cable Loss} + \text{High Pass Filter Loss} - \text{Amplifier Gain}$$